
**Recreational Fisheries Advisory Council
Minutes of the 2013 RFAC Meeting****Area 3**

Date Prepared: 9 December 2013*Halifax and Lunenburg Counties*

The RFAC meeting for Area 3 was held on November 14, 2013 at Park Place Hotel & Conference Centre in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. In addition to Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture staff, there were 30 people in attendance. John MacMillan, Biologist, Inland Fisheries Division chaired the meeting while biologist Jason LeBlanc, manager Darryl Murrant, manager Al McNeill, Director Don MacLean, and Coastal Resource Coordinator Joe Hanrahan from the Nova Scotia Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture were also present. Manager Greg Stevens, Fisheries and Oceans and guest speaker Dr. Daniel Ruzzante, Dalhousie University, were also present. The meeting began at 6:30 pm with a brief introduction of those present, and a review of the agenda by the Chair.

Licencing Update / strategic planning initiative

Al provided licence sales data for 2012 and past years. Total general fishing licence sales in 2012 were 68,347 which was an increase of 8.5% over 2011 and an increase of over 36% of 2005 sales. Salmon licences were down slightly in 2012 at 2,301. Salmon licence sales have been very consistent between 2,200 and 2,500 since 1998, reflecting the popularity of this fishery in spite of the fact that many rivers are currently closed to angling.

Al indicated the Department is in the final stages of publication of a report on the results of the 2010 survey of Sportfishing in Nova Scotia. He indicated that this is an important source of information of catch and effort statistics, angler opinions and preferences as well as expenditures on recreational fishing. The Division will be briefing the new minister and cabinet on the importance of the recreational fishery which was worth \$56 million in 2010.

The Nova Scotia Sportfish Habitat Fund received a budget of \$332,368 in 2013, based on 2012 licence revenues. Twenty-four community groups were involved in 2012. Total funds to Adopt-a-Stream were \$290,000 in addition to \$100,000 in funding from the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission. Five other projects received funding in 2013, the West River Sheet Harbour Lime doser project, a liming project on the Medway River, and three boat launch/ barrier-free projects were funded. Al reminded those present that the Sportfish Habitat Fund provides money to projects that improve angler access to the resource such as boat ramps and fishing piers, and encouraged anglers to review the on-line application and consider submitting projects before the March 1, 2014 deadline.

Al also provided the names of the nine groups which qualified for the 2013 Atlantic Salmon Conservation Fund for Nova Scotia. The call for proposals for 2014 closes on Dec 13, 2013. Interested groups can visit the website: www.salmonconservation.ca for details and to find out which projects were funded in 2013 and earlier.

2013 Regulation Changes and Proposed Changes for 2014

Al reviewed the 2013 regulation changes from page 3 in the Angler's Handbook. There were several new regulations in RFA 3 including changes to the smallmouth bass spawning season restriction, a bag limit and size limit restriction on the Lahave River, Bayers Lake added to the Musquodoboit River Special Trout Management Area, and new winter fishing lakes in Halifax County. A question was asked as to why we open lakes for winter fishing instead of closing some for fishing. Al explained lakes open for winter fishing are typically in near urban or cottage areas and are supported by stocking. There is no concern for conserving wild trout stocks in these areas as they are unable to support the high fishing pressure and have been stocked for many years. Other lakes suitable for winter fisheries have no trout but may have good numbers of perch, or chain pickerel which can provide good winter fishing opportunities with no threat to conservation. The Department is seeking the expertise of local anglers to help identify these areas.

Live Fish Possession Regulations

Al summarized the implementation of aquatic invasive species regulations which now prohibit, in most circumstances, the possession of live fish in Nova Scotia. This regulation is particularly important to slowing or stopping the illegal introduction of fish into the Province's important speckled trout habitat. Anglers are generally pleased with the Department's approach towards aquatic invasive species management. An angler asked if he could still use live bait. Jason LeBlanc indicated that there are no changes to the bait fish regulations as a result of the live fish possession regulations. Certain species have always been prohibited for use as bait (whether live or dead) under the Maritime Provinces Fishery Regulations. These species include smallmouth bass, chain pickerel, brown bullheads, white and yellow perch and goldfish. Most other species continue to be permitted for use as live bait.

Woodens River

Al also reviewed the proposed changes for 2014. The only proposal for RFA 3 was to open a section of the Wooden River downstream from the outflow of Hubley Big Lake to a limited retention of trout. This proposal generated a lot of discussion with all the participants opposed to this change. George Taylor and Larry Short and several others expressed opposition to the opening of the Woodens River to retention of trout. The concerns included impact of water quality and competition that leads to depressed populations of trout that should be protected. There was a general feeling that this watershed was vulnerable to over fishing due to its proximity to Halifax. As well, catch and release angling is growing in popularity.

Al McNeill said the Department has received several letters on this proposal which were also opposed to the change. Al said the Department's biologists would consider all correspondence and reports on the Woodens River and discuss the issue with DFO Fisheries Management and enforcement staff in December before making a decision.

Agenda items from the floor

Guest Speaker: Dr Daniel Ruzzante, Dalhousie University

Dr. Daniel Ruzzante presented data on a project on a population of Atlantic salmon in North East Brook, Trepassey, Newfoundland. A counting fence was operated since 1985 to capture upstream

migrating adults, and outgoing smolts and kelts. The data represent a long term dataset that contains 30 years of migratory data and tissue samples for DNA analysis. From this work there were two important pieces of information that were evaluated for each year of the study. Two population estimates were estimated, one from direct counts during trapping and the other from an assessment of the genetic diversity within the population. Genetic diversity is related to population size and generally, the larger the population the more diverse the population. The population number from genetic diversity assessment was always larger than the actual anadromous population counted. Where was the origin of this reproductive contribution to genetic diversity? The adult run was on average 82% females. The high percentage of anadromous females was an interesting result. Male salmon parr sometimes mature in the stream and they are called precocious parr. Mature male parr make a very significant contribution to genetic diversity in North East Brook. Fifty eight percent of the genetic contribution from males came from mature parr, not from the anadromous males. Over this 30 year period a median of 85% of males contributing to reproduction were parr.

Discussion followed regarding the potential importance of precocious parr in Atlantic salmon populations in Nova Scotia. Differences in the size of adult salmon are observed in many Nova Scotia systems. The anadromous run of some systems seem to contain more (large) salmon compared to other systems. This difference may reflect a greater proportion of anadromous females as females tend remain in the saltwater for longer and return as larger fish compared to males.

Hatchery Report / Trout & Salmon Enhancement

Darryl Murrant, Manager of Fisheries Enhancement, gave a brief overview of the provincial fisheries enhancement programs. The Dept. of Fisheries & Aquaculture operates three hatcheries, Fraser's Mills Hatchery in Antigonish Co., McGowan Lake Hatchery in Queens Co., and Margaree Hatchery in Inverness County. He distributed the Spring and Fall stocking lists and noted they are both on the Departmental web site, <http://www.gov.ns.ca/fish/sportfishing/>.

Spring Trout Stocking

In an effort to sustain the very popular recreational trout fishery, each spring the hatcheries stock approximately 200 lakes across Nova Scotia. Most of these are stocked with brook trout; additionally, over 20 lakes are provided with Rainbow trout from the Fraser's Mills Hatchery. In recent years much of this stocking activity has been directed to lakes in populated centers, providing recreational angling opportunities to an increasingly urban population and helping to maintain an important sportfishing industry. There are now over 25 wheelchair accessible, barrier-free facilities in Nova Scotia. Most are located on sites that receive trout from the hatcheries. Last year trout were made available to support over 60 of the Department's Learn to Fish projects. As well, approximately 50 trout fishing derbies sponsored by volunteer organizations received trout from the hatcheries.

Fall Trout Stocking

Trout stocking with finger-sized juvenile trout is carried out in October and November. Lakes stocked in the fall are typically more remote than the spring-stocked lakes, but still have significant fishing pressure. These fish are presumed to grow for a season before becoming large enough to contribute to the creel. Approximately 175 lakes receive brook trout in the fall. Most Brown trout stocking takes place at this time of year. The majority of brown trout stocking takes place in rivers where the fingerlings have access to estuaries where they can grow quickly.

Winter Trout Stocking

Winter is long and cold. Nova Scotians are encouraged to remain active all year and many do so by getting out and enjoying time ice fishing for trout. Twenty lakes, including the Bras d'Or Lakes, are stocked in November and December in anticipation of the winter season. All Rainbow trout stocking for RFA 3 is conducted out of the Frasers Mills Hatchery. Unfortunately, as a result of a power surge, pumps and a backup generator failed which resulted in a major loss of rainbow trout. Consequently, the lakes scheduled to receive rainbow trout for the winter fishery will get brook trout instead. These should provide an exciting angling opportunity this winter. Seasons and bag limits will be changed to allow for retention of Speckled trout in these stocked lakes.

Atlantic Salmon Enhancement Program

2013 was the seventh year that the Department of Fisheries & Aquaculture has been working to support the Atlantic salmon and enhance the fishery. Fall parr were provided for Waughs River, Colchester Co., Margaree River, Inverness Co. and Middle River, Victoria County. It is unlikely that the fall salmon season on the Middle River and Baddeck River (stocked 2010-2012) would have been permissible without the stocking program. This fall the Margaree Hatchery was utilized to provide parr for the Middle River.

With assistance from many volunteers, successful broodstock collections took place on Waughs' River, Middle River, Baddeck River, Mabou River and Margaree River.

In addition to providing brook trout for local watersheds and selected sites on Cape Breton Island, the Margaree hatchery typically supplies 130,000-160,000 parr each fall and 30,00-40,000 Atlantic salmon smolt in the spring, for the Margaree River. As a result of reduced broodstock availability in 2012, the hatchery will only be able to supply 50,000-60,000 parr and smolt in the spring of 2014. The value of the Atlantic salmon fishery to the Margaree community is estimated to exceed \$4,000,000.00 per year.

The N.S Dept. of Fisheries & Aquaculture has been working with DFO, for the past few years, to find ways to expand the number of rivers where Atlantic salmon populations can be enhanced from the Margaree hatchery. This fall, in addition to the Margaree River Broodstock, salmon from Baddeck, Middle and Mabour Rivers are now held at Margaree Hatchery to provide eggs for next year's production. Broodstock from Waughs' River are held at Fraser's Mills Hatchery.

Community Based Enhancement Facilities

A number of community- based fishery organizations operate small scale hatcheries or incubation boxes. Trout and, in some cases, salmon eggs are delivered to these in late winter. The fry hatch in early spring and when they have developed to the point where they are able to begin feeding on their own, they are released. This usually takes place in early to mid-May. Over the last few years there were operations in New Waterford, Port Morien, Coxheath, Isle Madame, Mulgrave and Tatamagouche.

Fish Friends

Fish Friends is an educational program, sponsored by the Nova Scotia Salmon Association and maintained through the hard work of many dedicated volunteer organizations. Aquarium units are set up in participating school class rooms and teachers are provided with educational material about the salmonid life cycle. Children get to watch the eggs hatch, and the fry develop. They feed them for a few weeks and then release them into a local stream. Last year the hatcheries were able to provide eggs to approximately 60 Fish Friend projects.

Review of 2013 Field Activities

Coldwater Species Management

John MacMillan provided an update on the 2012 field activities related to speckled trout. Assessments were conducted to evaluate angler catches in two sea run trout fisheries on the East River of Pictou and the Cornwallis River.

Cornwallis River anglers were counted and interviewed to measure activity and their catch at ten popular angling sites. Estimated total angler effort spent on the Cornwallis River between 1 April and 29 May was 2867 hours and resulted the catch of 689 brown trout and 50 speckled trout. The harvest based on the proportion of the catch that was retained was 63 brown trout and zero speckled trout. Harvest estimates were small for trout and the high release rate practiced by anglers in the Cornwallis River suggest that the impact of angling on the sport fish resource is minimal. The high release rate practiced by anglers in Cornwallis differs from the results of most sea run fishery assessments. Environmental conditions that are impacted by agricultural activities and other development probably have a much larger impact on the fish populations and sportfishery. Habitat restoration and protection measures to address issues that relate to livestock access, nutrient loading, irrigation, and improving buffer zones impacting the Cornwallis River system need to be continued.

An angler creel survey on East River of Pictou was undertaken between 14 and 23 May during 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2013. Total angler counts for each year ranged from a low of 71 in 2013 to a high of 114 in 2000. Catch of speckled trout ranged from a low of 25 in 1999 to a high of 32 in 2013. Mean length and weight was relatively small in 1998 and greatest in 2013. Catch of speckled trout per hour ranged from 0.18 and 0.24 and was relatively consistent. In 2013, the catch of brown trout was greatest at 0.03 per hour of angling. Weather conditions among years, differences in trout abundance can influence angling activity (angler counts) and catch. An increasing trend was apparent in the proportion of brown trout in the total trout catch. The proportion of brown trout in the overall catch is of particular concern as the spring catch in other systems such as River John, Waugh's River and Barneys River are dominated by brown trout. Further study may reflect a changing fishery toward more non-native brown trout in the catch from the East and West rivers of Pictou. There are a number of reasons as to why the catch may be changing. Brown trout tend to be difficult to catch and live longer and thus grow to a larger size compared to speckled trout. Browns are tolerant of warmer conditions and these characteristics enable a competitive advantage over speckled trout. The proportion of trout released was 0.27 for speckled trout and 0.11 for brown trout caught. Retention rates are usually greater during sea run fisheries. Provincially, the release rate of speckled trout was 0.65 in 2010.

An intensive study is planned for 2014 to obtain a more detailed picture of the status of the trout fishery in the East River of Pictou. The study will involve tagging trout prior to the opening of the angling season with volunteers from the Pictou County Rivers association. Tagged trout will be released back in the river and they will mix with unmarked trout. The tagging will be followed by an angler creel survey for the first month of the season. The number in the population of trout can be estimated if enough tagged trout occur in the catch of anglers. The next objective will be to obtain and estimate of the number of trout harvested from the creel survey. An improved understanding of the importance of exploitation could be obtained from estimates of the number in the trout population and the number harvested. Inland Fisheries has limited resources to be used toward the type of intensive study that is planned for 2014. A significant volunteer effort will be required to participate in the capture of trout during the tagging process prior to the opening of the angling season.

Reports of the two creel surveys are available.

Freshwater Fisheries Research Cooperative

The Freshwater Fisheries Research Cooperative (FFRC) was established seven years ago to facilitate applied research with universities and government agencies. This initiative was set up to address fisheries management questions and the interests of anglers and the Inland Fisheries Division. In 2013, a total cash investment of 30k dollars was made toward FFRC projects and a total in-kind was 132k dollars. In-kind contributions were associated with labour, supervisory, and equipment from partners. In 2013, the following six FFRC partnerships received funding : 1) Freshwater Fish parasite distribution, Dr. David Cone, St Mary's University, 2) Evaluation of stream restoration, Kris Hunter, St FX University, 3) Smallmouth bass trophic level and mercury assessment, Dr. Lind Campbell, St Marys University ,4) Striped Bass tracking in Mira River, Colin Buhariwalla and Dr. Mike Dadswell, Acadia University, and 5) Evaluation of DNA of speckled trout in small streams in Annapolis Valley, Dr. Daniel Ruzzante, Dalhousie University.

Dr. David Cone, St Mary's University is collecting information on common trout parasites that inhabit lakes and rivers throughout Nova Scotia. Two brochures on the black spot and the gill maggot parasite have been developed. Another on internal parasites is planned for this year. Brochures are used to inform and facilitate the collected of information from anglers on the distribution of common parasites.

Kris Hunter, Saint Xavier University, 2013 was year three of a ten year study on water chemistry, habitat and electrofishing results will be assessed to evaluate the impacts of commonly used in-stream restoration initiatives to improve habitat for trout and salmon. For the first five years the eight sites will be monitored on an annual basis to assess habitat and fish populations. In year five, four of the eight sites will be restored and monitoring will continue for another five years post-restoration. Long term studies are needed to evaluate annual natural fluctuations in order to obtain a true picture of the impacts of restoration.

Colin Buhariwalla and Dr. Mike Dadswell, are undertaking a striped bass tracking project in Cape Breton. Very little is known about the origin of stripers that frequent waters of Bras d'Or Lakes and in Cape Breton rivers and estuaries. Some may be long distance migrants from USA and use waters of Cape Breton as a feeding area. There also may be a small spawning population in Cap Breton. With the help of many volunteer anglers, bass were caught and measured and an acoustic tag was inserted in the body cavity. Acoustic tags put out signals (sounds) that are detected by receivers that are in place in the Bras d'Or Lakes, Maritimes and along the Eastern Seaboard. Fourteen stripers in the Mira River were implanted with tags. There is an array of 14 receivers deployed in the Mira River. No DNA results yet. In 2012 seven striped bass overwintered in the Mira River, exhibiting spawning-like behavior in spring, but so far, no eggs or juveniles detected in the River.

Dr. Daniel Ruzzante, Dalhousie University, DNA of speckled trout from 16 sites in 14 streams on North Mountain, Annapolis Valley, was assessed. The purpose will be to evaluate populations upstream and downstream from barriers and assess the how different populations are based on their proximity from one another.

Dr. Linda Campbell, St Mary's University is evaluation mercury levels in fish in lakes and evaluating trophic levels of species within populations.

The new lake Inventory Program is an updated version of our Lake Survey Program. New Geographic

Information Systems (GIS) equipment has been used by Reginald Madden, Fisheries Technician, to collect high quality data and produce bathymetric maps of lakes in Nova Scotia. Sampling methodologies have been improved to increase efficiency. The plan is to sample five to ten lakes each year and add to the current database of lakes in Nova Scotia.

Review of Smallmouth Bass Regulations

Jason LeBlanc reviewed Special Bass Management Area Regulations which have been in place in several Recreational Fishing Areas since 2001. The primary goal of these regulations is to shift the size structure of bass in these lakes to favor growth and higher mean sizes of bass in selected populations, thereby increasing the opportunity to catch larger bass. This can be accomplished through restricting angling to catch and release during the spawning season (May 1 to June 15), reducing the bag limit on larger fish to three (3) per day and implementing a maximum size limit of 35 cm (14 in). Fourteen lakes throughout Nova Scotia have these regulations in place and others have been suggested. The proposed lakes for inclusion in Special Management Areas for smallmouth bass starting in the 2014 angling season were discussed. There was general support to include Aylesford Lake, Kings County and Vaughn Lake, Yarmouth County for these regulations. Other lakes may be considered as additional information is collected. Jason also indicated that the effectiveness of these regulations will be assessed in the coming years and factors other than regulations, such as productivity, acidity and simplistic littoral zones and forage communities may be equally important to maintaining healthy bass populations.

Invasive Species Initiatives

Jason LeBlanc provided an overview of some of the invasive species initiatives the Department is involved in. Aquatic invasive species may be defined as organisms that, when introduced, have or are likely to have harmful consequences to other fish, fish habitat or the use of fish. The two most serious concerns for Nova Scotia continue to be smallmouth bass and chain pickerel which have had documented negative impacts on native fish communities. Jason reviewed some of the know impacts aquatic invasive species may have on fish communities, which include but are not limited to: disrupted food webs, direct predation, competition for limited habitat and prey, habitat loss, truncated fish sizes and reduced abundances of native fish species. Jason discussed some recent research on the impacts of chain pickerel which show almost complete absence of other fish species where pickerel have established. It is hoped that proposed Federal regulations will provide some important tools to better manage invasive species. Aspects of these regulations will complement existing Live Fish Possession Regulations which were implemented in 2013 by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture. The primary goal of invasive species management is clearly to prevent further spread of smallmouth bass and chain pickerel and prohibit new species from being illegally introduced to Nova Scotia. The Inland Fisheries Division hopes to accomplish this through four key areas: (1) Outreach and Education, (2) Legislation and Enforcement, (3) Research and Monitoring, and (4) Collaborative Projects. Jason highlighted some important accomplishments in each of these areas and indicated aquatic invasive species initiatives will continue to be an important Department priority.

Education / Extension Programs

Al McNeill reviewed the education and extension programs that were completed in 2013. Al explained that Tara Marshall has accepted a position with DNR in Truro and we wish her well with her new job. Al said the Division will be re-staffing the Sportfish Development Officer position, and hope to have someone in place by Christmas. Al explained the L2F (learn to fish) program and gave an overview of

the participation rates since 2006. In 2013 the L2F program was delivered to almost 2,000 students over 62 workshops around the province. In addition to schools, L2F was delivered to Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and Brownies, summer day camps, the IWK Children's Hospital, and Millbrook First Nation. The first job for the new officer will be to review the 50+ requests on file and build the 2014 L2F schedule.

Al reviewed the educational partnerships and programs with Department of Natural Resources throughout the province. Family L2F events were held at Shubenacadie Wildlife Park to celebrate National Wildlife Week. The L2F program was delivered in Lower Sackville to celebrate Kids in the Forest Day. Al explained the Fishing Tackle program where fishing rods and tackle are loaned free of charge to campers at the following Provincial Parks: Mira River, Boylston, Dollar Lake, Laurie Park, Smiley's, and Ellenwood Park. This program has been very popular. He also gave an overview of the fishing workshops delivered by Department of Natural Resources Education Officers as part of the Parks Education program.

Al reviewed the Becoming an Outdoors Woman (BOW) program, Tara was able to teach trout fishing, and tasty fish classes at the BOW in September on her last day of work with us! Al reminded the audience that the Free Fishing week-end for the winter fishery will be February 15, 16 and Winter BOW will be held at the Gaelic College in St. Anns on the following weekend, February 21 – 23.

Al thanked all the volunteer instructors and sponsors for the L2F program.

Discussion/Agenda Items from the Floor

Ron Seney, LaHave River Watershed Protection Association, raised water quality concerns resulting from direct sewage discharges (ex. straight pipes) into the LaHave River. Jason LeBlanc indicated that the Bluenose Coastal Action Foundation and the LaHave River Salmon Association have also raised concerns regarding this issue and have been working within the community to foster awareness and work towards potential solutions. Ron also mentioned that angling access on Sherbrooke Lake continues to be problematic as many cottage owners in that area seem to have an aversion to public access, particularly in the Municipality of the District of Lunenburg. Additionally, Ron suggested that there seems to be increased interest in guiding in Nova Scotia.

Chris van Slyke made a presentation to the group and expressed concerns about poaching (jigging) of striped bass in sections of the Shubenacadie River system. The problem arises from differences in the general regulations regarding being able to keep a sportfish vs. a non-sportfish (such as striped bass) which is hooked in any part of the body other than the mouth. Since striped bass are not a sportfish, it could be interpreted that it is permissible to "jig" them. Art Redden added that there may be fish passage issues due to a series of rocks in the river that may prohibit fish movement.

George Taylor reported that large numbers of trout were using the structures that were built through the Adopt-A-Stream program on Lake-o-Law Brook, Margaree system.

One angler raised a concern about the impact of cormorants on freshwater systems and in particular Lake Echo. He indicated that the problem has increased along with the increase in population size of cormorants.

Stephen Drage submitted a petition to require anglers who are fishing for Atlantic salmon to fly fish in the traditional way using a fly rod and fly line, rather than other techniques such as centre pin fishing or dredging.

George Taylor, reported that large track of land in SW Nova and headwaters of Medway and Mersey system have been turned over to the province from Bowater. Assessments on the trout resource should be conducted and consideration should be given for future protection measures.

Suggestions for winter season included Beaverbank Lake, Beaver Pond and Lake Egmont, for chain pickerel and white or yellow perch.

Miller Lake was requested for white or yellow perch. Restricted access was raised as a concern given much of the lake borders on a busy highway.

An angler asked why we did not open Cow Bay Lake for a winter fishery and if we would consider it again. Darryl Murrant said we wanted to review the wild trout population in the lake, but would consider it for winter fishing in 2014.

Larry Shortt requested that on Northumberland Strait rivers open after September 30 a salmon fishing licence should be required. Al McNeill discussed that these rivers have significant brown trout populations and interest in fishing them in October has been expressed at several RFAC meetings. He said the Department is aware some anglers may use this as an opportunity to fish for salmon without a salmon licence, but the Department would not require anglers to purchase a licence for a species they are not going to target. If the season was to be extended during October, it would be barbless artificial fly only catch & release only.

Kerstin Persad asked about the definition of a fly as he generally uses flies with cone heads. He also asked if there would be a catch and release licence in the future. Al McNeill said the definition has not changed in the Fisheries Act, but this topic is of concern to many anglers who use metal tube flies and cone heads. The Province and DFO are working on a communications tool to help clarify which flies are considered to be weighted, and which are not. The Department is not considering a separate catch & release licence.

An angler suggested that the bag limit on waters between Liscomb and Sherbrooke is too high and added that the limit should be reduced province wide. John addressed the concerns and indicated that the reductions in bag limit have been use in areas to reduce harvest and indicated that usually changes in angler pressure have a much greater impact on harvest compared to changes in bag limits. Greg Stevens reminded anglers that the possession limit is the same as the bag limit.